FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 034 *16 February 1979*

ARGENTINA

Official Gives Details of Dams To Be Built With Soviet Aid B 1
Foreign Minister Meets With Venezuelan Delegation B 1
CTV President Laments Argentine Labor Situation B 2
PDC's Busacca Advocates Broad Political Front B 2

BOLIVIA

Padilla To Attend Venezuelan, Brazilian Inaugurations C 1
More on Caracas, Brasilia Trips C 1
Padilla on Landlocked Situation, Elections, Other Issues C 1
[Buenos Aires CLARIN 14 Feb]
Peruvian Note Expresses Support on Centennial of Pacific War C 3
Briefs: Under Secretary Appointed; Silver, Lead Processing Plant C 3

CHILE

Opposition Parties State Support for Beagle Mediation E 1
HOY: Voter Registration Prerequisite for 'Democratization' E 1
[6 Feb]

COLOMBIA

Army Clashes With Guerrillas Near Yacopi F 1
Government Minister Reacts to Death Squad Communique F 1
Military Authorities Raid EL SOCIALISTA Newspaper Offices F 1
[EL ESPECTADOR 14 Feb]
EPL Members Assault LA PATRIA Newspaper Offices F 1
Santofimio Acquitted; Plans Political Future F 2
Alvarist Conservatives Choose New Leaders F 2
U.S. Plane Carrying Arms Detained in Santa Marta F 2

ECUADOR

Velasco Ibarra Returns From 7-Year Exile G 1
1978 Participation in Andean Integration Reviewed G 1
Amazon Cooperation Treaty Ratified G 1

PARAGUAY

Argentina Offers Concessions on Yacreta Plans H 1
[ABC COLOR 14 Feb]
Koreans To Make Feasibility Study on Railroad Modernization H 1
[LA TRIBUNA 9 Feb]
Religious Sect Members Expelled Due to Improper Documentation H 1
[HOY 11 Feb]

PERU

Assembly Asks for Reopening of Suppressed Magazines J 1
Foreign Debt Record Improves in 1978 J 1
Briefs: Callup of Reservists J 1

VENEZUELA

Perez: No Unexpected Oil Price Hikes Contemplated L 1
President-Elect Meets With Malaysian Official L 1
Electoral Council Proclaims More Congressmen L 2
CTV Urges Boycotts Against Nicaragua, Chile L 2
[EL NACIONAL 10 Feb]

MEXICO

Lopez-Portillo Speaks at Luncheon Honoring Carter M 1
Papers Agree on Country's Strong Negotiating Position M 2
Afternoon Papers Report on Carter-Lopez-Portillo Talks M 3
Local, U.S. Sources See 'Poor Showing' by Carter M 3
Carter, Lopez-Portillo Express Satisfaction With Talks M 4
Politicians Comment on U.S. Press Reaction M 5
Police Prevent Anti-U.S. March at Embassy M 5
Peasant Union Condemns U.S. Action Against Migrants M 5
Paper Calls for Definitive Solution to Immigrant Problems M 6
[EL HERALDO 6 Feb]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Vice Minister Says Border Attack Was Nicaraguan 'Show' P 1
Banana Workers Continue Strike Action P 1
Carazo Proposes Solution P 1
Solution Criticized P 2
Mediation Offer Accepted P 2
Prompt Solution Urged P 3
Paso Canoas Border Problem With Panama Resolved P 3

HONDURAS

Nicaraguan Violations of Honduran Airspace Reported P 3
Nicaraguan Helicopter Reportedly Strafes Honduran Territory P 4

NICARAGUA

Government Denies Violating Honduran Airspace P 4
Government Deplores Armed Incident on Costa Rican Border P 5
Soviet Aid to Refugees Seen as 'Intervention' P 5
[NOVEDADES 11 Feb]
Commentary Endorses Quintana's Views on U.S. Measures P 6

CUBA

First Che Guevara Teaching Unit Returns From Angola Q 1
Jorge Risquet Comments Q 1
Committee of Solidarity With Vietnam Issues Statement Q 2
Armando Hart Meets With UNESCO Official Q 2
Hungarian Delegation Visits Guanajay Work Center Q 2

OFFICIAL GIVES DETAILS OF DAMS TO BE BUILT WITH SOVIET AID

PY151638 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2115 GMT 14 Feb 79 PY

[Text] Mendoza, 14 Feb (TELAM)--Anibal Blanco, president of the state water and power enterprise, today said that the interconnection network system is essential "because until now hydroelectric development has been carried out by regions."

Blanco came to this provincial capital to lead the celebration of the 32d anniversary of the creation of the water and power enterprise. During a press conference, he referred to the large hydroelectric projects such as the Salto Grande and the mid-Parana and the Rio Tercero nuclear plant in Cordoba. In this regard, Blanco said that the mid-Parana project is one of the most important because the river's current flows at a rate of 6,000 cubic meters per second and, if a dam is built the hydroelectric power obtained will be very great. The studies made up to this point include technical and economic possibilites.

He added that "there is an agreement with the USSR and, taking advantage of this circumstance, the water and power enterprise has delivered to the Soviet technicians the studies made by the enterprises. At this stage of the process, the Soviet technicians are studying the project and will send technicians to evaluate first-hand the studies made. Some type of equipment for studies and research will also be provided." He said: "After an agreement is reached between the two nations, another stage will begin in which the Soviet advisers will prepare within a year a study to carry out the project. The project is divided in two: part of it near Parana and the other near Yoga, Corrientes, both of which will generate 5 million kilowatts."

He explained that "the Parana River is not very navigable north of Rosario. This study includes the construction of a flood-gate which will permit navigation up to Corrientes. On the right bank of the river, which is normally flooded, 500,000 hectares of land will be reclaimed with a 230-km-long levee along the river, including the building of large lakes for tourist attractions.

He announced that "in Mendoza the Los Reyunos dam will be ready in 1981 and Agua del Toro in 1982, and studies are being made to exploit Cordon del Plata. The interconnection system from Rio Tercero to Cuyo will also be concluded. Therefore, this zone will be integrated into the entire network by 1982."

At the company of Pedro Faustino Kraan, water and power administrator of the Cuyo area, Blanco dedicated at noon the new additions to the Lujan de Cuyo thermal plant: two "Brown Boveri" turbogenerators of 28,000 kilowats each.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH VENEZUELAN DELEGATION

PY151730 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Feb 79 PY

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor today met with the Venezuelan good will mission sent by President-elect Luis Herrera Campins. The delegation, headed by Jose Zambrano Velasco, arrived this morning at the San Martin Palace, where it was met by officials of the Foreign Ministry and taken to see the foreign minister. After this this meeting the members of the Venezuelan delegation and officials of the Argentine Foreign Ministry participated in a briefing on relations between the two countries. At this point the Venezuelan mission is attending a luncheon given in its honor by the foreign relations under secretary.

CTV PRESIDENT LAMENTS ARGENTINE LABOR SITUATION

PY151750 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1457 GMT 15 Feb 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 15 Feb (NA)--The leaders of the Confederation of Workers of Venezuela [CTV] who are visiting Buenos Aires during a tour of Latin America to request aid for the Chilean and Nicaraguan working classes have revealed here that President Jorge Videla had promised them in Caracas that labor union normalization would be under way by the middle of last year and that they were surprised that the same "abnormal situation" persisted.

Jose Vargas, president of the CTV, stated: "General Videla had a meeting with us when he visited Venezuela and on that occasion we asked him about the plans to bring about the promised labor union normalization in Argentina." He added that he had come to offer his "solidarity" with the Argentine workers. The Venezuelan labor leader said: "He told us that a law was being worked out and that, on the basis of that law, normalization could be implemented around July 1978." Vargas concluded: "We see, however, that so far not even the Argentine union leaders have any concrete knowledge about this." He made these statements during a press conference held at the Plaza Hotel today.

Vargas was accompanied by Manuel Penalver, CTV international relations secretary and also a member of the Executive Committee of the International Committee of Free Labor Organizations [Comite Internacional de Organizaciones Sindicales Libres--CIOSL], and Andres Mercau, secretary general of the Venezuelan Iron and Steel Workers Federation. The press conference was also attended by taxi driver Roberto Garcia, a member of the "Committee of 25" and also a member of the CIOSL Executive Committee.

Vargas made it perfectly clear that the CTV maintains direct and closer relations with the "Committee of 25," which it considers to be a true representative of the Argentine labor movement. The Venezuelan labor leader said: "One of our aims is that of establishing relations still closer than those already existing with the 25, and during our visit to Buenos Aires we have, therefore, discussed the general labor situation of the continent."

He said that the situation of the Argentine labor movement in particular had also been discussed and that "the abnormal labor union situation in this country is regrettable because one of the principal bases for solution of the economic problems is the labor movement since nothing can be done without it." He also called the conquests of the labor movement in the field of social security "exemplary" and "a model for all other American countries."

PDC'S BUSACCA ADVOCATES BROAD POLITICAL FRONT

PY151239 Paris AFP in Spanish 0356 GMT 15 Feb 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Feb (AFP)--Christian Democratic leader Salvador Busacca today advocated the formation of a broad political alliance, which would have a great and significant mission for Argentina. He stated that in his opinion, it should be composed of Peronists, Christian socialist parties and groups, parties of provincial jurisdiction, certain non-Marxist socialist groups and some which we call nationalist Catholics.

Busacca, who was at one time national senator, said he was not interested in an agreement whose basic goal is, in effect, a mere electoral matter. He stated that among the conditions which this alliance should have is the existence of a plan which would strongly unite all its members and provide clear answers to the country's more important problems.

PADILLA TO ATTEND VENEZUELAN, BRAZILIAN INAUGURATIONS

PY150220 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 14 Feb 79 PY

[Excerpts] It has just been decided that Gen David Padilla Arancibia, president of the military junta, will attend the presidential inauguration in Venezuela on 12 March. The schedule of the presidential trip to Venezuela and Brazil will be as follows: First he will go to Caracas, where he will attend the inauguration of President Herrera Campins on 12 March; then he will go to Brasilia, where he will attend the inauguration of Joao Baptista de Figueiredo on 15 March.

More on Caracas, Brasilia Trips

PY152132 Paris AFP in Spanish 1740 GMT 15 Feb 79 PY

[Excerpt] La Paz, 15 Feb (AFP)--Bolivian President Gen David Padilla Arancibia has retracted his initial decision and will go to Venezuela and Brasilia to attend the presidential inaugurations in both countries, it was reported here today. It had been initially reported that Foreign Minister Raul Botelho would represent Bolivia in Caracas on 13 March to attend the assumption of power by Luis Herrera Campins, and 2 days later would attend in Brasilia the presidential inauguration of Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo.

The Bolivian president's first trip abroad prompted strong reaction among journalistic circles in La Paz, especially when it was reported that he would go to Brasilia and would delegate the foreign minister to represent him in Caracas. Both Presidents-elect General Figueiredo and Herrera Campins had extended special invitations to General Padilla.

Radio Fides of La Paz began a campaign among political and cultural circles to report, according to the radio station, the discrimination against Venezuela. The radio report insisted on the traditional friendship between Venezuela and Bolivia and the unconditional support of the Caracas government for the national 100-year-old maritime demand.

General Padilla quickly rectified his initial plan, and Foreign Minister Botelho officially announced the presidential trip to Caracas and Brasilia.

PADILLA ON LANDLOCKED SITUATION, ELECTIONS, OTHER ISSUES

PY151847 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 14 Feb 79 pp 20, 21 PY

[Text of CLARIN exclusive interview with Bolivian President Gen David Padilla Arancibia at government palace in La Paz on 13 February by CLARIN special correspondent Armando Vidal]

[Text] [Question] On the centennial anniversary of the Pacific war, what proposal does Bolivia have for returning to the lost sea? Perhaps the internationalization of the region north of Arica?

[Answer] The region north of Arica is a narrow corridor between the city limits and the current border between Chile and Peru. There is no reason to internationalize that region. What Bolivia claims is a free and sovereign access to the Pacific Ocean and will reiterate that demand through all diplomatic channels and through peaceful negotiations.

[Question] What is the feeling of the new Bolivian Government regarding the reestablishment of diplomatic relations with Chile on 8 February 1975?

[Answer] Bolivia resumed relations with Chile in an attempt to find a solution for the old problem of its lost coastline. I do not believe that this transition government should undertake a definition of the main guidelines for a new round of negotiations. The date for general elections and the installation of a new government is drawing near. So, in my opinion, it will be up to that democratically elected government to define what is best for the national interest through the participation of all experts on this matter. Certainly those experts will not refuse to cooperate so that we can achieve our objective.

[Question] What was the key factor causing a new rupture and what is your opinion of General Banzer's policy in that regard?

[Answer] The severance of relations with Chile was due to the unending procrastination of that country's government in providing solutions which would be mutually acceptable with regard to our landlocked situation. A situation of this nature can be solved only when the two parties act in good faith and are imbued with the desire to reach an agreement. Unfortunately, this did not happen.

[Question] Why is it that Bolivia did not include Peru in the negotiations for a sea outlet when Peru has an inalienable participation in this by virtue of the treaty signed with Chile in 1929?

[Answer] Bolivia's diplomatic relations with Peru are excellent. As is customary in such circumstances, the government of this brother nation received a constant flow of coherent information regarding the development of negotiations with Chile. Thus, it cannot be said that Bolivia ignored Peru. The 1929 treaty ties Chile and Peru, but it does not apply to Bolivia and, therefore, it was not up to us to make the sort of contacts you imply in your question.

[Question] Are the Bolivians still willing to renegotiate the 1904 peace treaty with Chile? What channel is there for this when there is no dialog and no indication that it could be resumed?

[Answer] Bolivia wants the 1904 treaty revised and amended so that my country can obtain a free and sovereign outlet on the Pacific because this outlet is indispensible for its economic and social development. We are certain that this will be attained because Bolivia cannot remain stifled as it has been for 100 years.

[Question] Does your government want the pope's intervention in this landlocked problem? What is necessary for this mediation to take place?

[Answer] His Holiness John Paul II's mediation to attain a solution for our 100-year-old problem with Chile will obviously be most welcome. As everyone knows, Bolivia has appealed and it will continue to appeal to all posible forums to find a peaceful solution for our landlocked situation.

[Question] Why is it that the Bolivian Armed Forces seemed to be at first supporting the territorial exchange which is now considered unacceptable?

[Answer] At no point did the Bolivian Armed Forces support any territorial exchange. Bolivia made a proposal to Chile. The Chilean Government answered with a counter-proposal which the Bolivian Government termed as "generally acceptable as a basis for negotiations." A vast survey of public opinion was taken on the basis of this background. This opinion was expressed through all channels of social communications available in the country without any kind of restrictions. The survey showed that there was an overall opposition to territorial exchange and this was conveyed to the Chilean Government and finally led to a severance of diplomatic relations.

[Question] Mr President, what is your opinion of President Pinochet's desire to be in Antofagasta on the centennial of Chile's invasion of the Bolivian coastline?

[Answer] The 1904 treaty which Chile imposed on Bolivia established that Bolivian territories on which Antofagasta is located would be Chilean, an ownership which still persists after 100 years--whether we like it or not. Therefore, Chile's president is free to visit any part of his country's territory, even though under the present circumstances this tour of his can hardly be interpreted as a sign of good will.

[Question] Does your warning to the effect that the southern cone would not view favorably a government dominated by the communists constitute a kind of veto against the candidate presented by the coalition to which the Communist Party belongs?

[Answer] My government has called general elections to create a democratic government stemming from the will of the people. If some time ago I made a commentary--not a warning--it is because I have a clear understanding of Bolivia's geographic situation right in the middle of the continent. The armed forces will hand over the supreme leadership of the nation to whomever the people choose.

[Question] What are the expectations of your government and the Bolivian people toward the coming meeting of the OAS in La Paz?

[Answer] It is obvious that the Bolivian Government and people are greatly interested in the upcoming OAS meeting in La Paz. This meeting will give us a chance to present our demands once again.

PERUVIAN NOTE EXPRESSES SUPPORT ON CENTENNIAL OF PACIFIC WAR

PY150257 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 14 Feb 79 PY

[Text] The Bolivian Foreign Ministry has reported that the Peruvian Goverrment, through its embassy in La Paz, has expressed its support for the commemoration held today in Bolivia. The Peruvian note states: Peru, like Bolivia, today commemorates 14 February, the Pacific tragedy which deprived Bolivia of its maritime coast and Peru of a vast part of its territory, and reaffirms on this occasion our two peoples' determination to recover the territories taken from us.

In addition to expressing its solidarity with the Bolivian people on the 100th anniversary of the loss of their Pacific coast, the Peruvian Government has decided to grant the Bolivian Government a storage area in Alto Islay under a free transit system to contribute to facilitating Bolivian trade through the Pacific Ocean.

BRIEFS

UNDER SECRETARY APPOINTED--The Foreign Ministry has announced that Alberto Zelada has been appointed Foreign Ministry under secretary for economic affairs. He replaces Julio Eguino, who has been appointed charge d'affaires to Canada. [La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0815 GMT 14 Feb 79 PY]

SILVER, LEAD PROCESSING PLANT--Planning and Coordination Minister Gary Prado Salmon reported at the end of the Cabinet meeting yesterday that the government has decided to go on with the silver and lead processing plant of Karachipampa because of its importance for national development and also because the objections to this project have no real basis. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 10 Feb 79 p 1 PY]

OPPOSITION PARTIES STATE SUPPORT FOR BEAGLE MEDIATION

PY151621 Paris AFP in Spanish 1332 GMT 15 Feb 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 15 Feb (AFP)--It was learned today that three Chilean opposition parties have issued their support to achieve a peaceful solution on the southern border dispute with Argentina over the Beagle Channel. Although political organizations have been outlawed in Chile since the military coup 5 years ago, the Christian Democratic, Socialist and Communist parties disclosed their points of view through communiques issued in Santiago.

The Christian Democratic Party ressserts its support for peace and expresses its hope that the Holy See will be successful in its mediation, according to one of the communiques issued here on the mediation of Pope John Paul II. The Christian Democrats warned, however, that the Vatican's mediation does not nullify the British court decision, which was rejected by Argentina and which established Chilean sovereignty over the islands south of the Beagle Channel. The Christian Democrats added that to safeguard the sovereignty which Chile has invariably maintained south of the Beagle, Chile must make the mediator uphold the treaties in force, its historic and legal titles and the British court decision.

The outlawed Socialist Party, in an extensive report issued by its Central Committee, makes an appeal to the Argentine people "to unite with our peace efforts." The Socialists state that the tensions of this border conflict originate with the military regimes of both countries and the interests of foreign capital which influence them. The Socialist document adds: "Our Argentine brothers understand that the Chilean people, like them, love peace because our peace was born with freedom which can be perpetuated only when our nations regain their freedom."

The Communist Party, also outlawed, stated that Pinochet has taken advantage of the tensions from the border conflict with Argentina to divert attention away from the serious problems affecting the country and to continue using the armed forces as a pillar of his nefarious policy. The declaration adds: The Communists strongly appeal to the Chilean people to struggle with all their power to try to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict with Argentina and to expose those who promote war.

HOY: VOTER REGISTRATION PREREQUISITE FOR 'DEMOCRATIZATION'

PY140218 Santiago Chile HOY in Spanish 6 Feb 79 p 31 PY

[Political commentary by Claudio Orrego Vicuna: "Electoral Registration, When?"]

[Text] The events which marked both the end of 1978 and the beginning of 1979 are clear symptoms of the serious crisis in the political experience embodied by the government of General Pinochet. The country's best interests demand that we return as expeditiously as possible to an institutionalized democracy, to the rule of prudence and moderation and to the spiritual values which gave prestige to our nation.

Chile's honor demands that we speak clearly and that we create conditions conducive to its prompt recovery. High-ranking government officials are facing charges of terrorism in foreign courts; our diplomats are being expelled following shady incidents; international treaties are ignored; the violation of the human, social and political rights of Chileans have stirred comments in all civilized countries; traces of the cruel and inhuman methods employed are reflected in macabre discoveries; and so forth.

Could any Chilean ever have thought that he would someday see all this in his country? What kind of political regime could have resisted the above facts? Doesn't anyone who loves his country feel his heart break when he sees it in this state?

However, the officials and their spokesmen claim that all these offenses and tragedies are necessary to defend the Chilean people's sovereignty. It has been claimed that all this will continue to be "inflexibly" imposed because the country has "sovereignly" decided that this is the best road.

What kind of sovereignty is this in which the sovereign people cannot express themselves? Or does sovereignty no longer reside within the nation in Chile today?

Many persons seem to minimize the fact that in this country there have been no citizens' rights for 5 years. The people have been considered incapable and ruled by force according to the ideas and interests of a very small group of Chileans. Therefore, one could not possibly talk about sovereignty or sovereign decisions since--quoting a distinguished retired air force general--not even the guidelines and objectives of the 1973 military pronouncement have been met.

Naturally, they do not permit either criticism or evaluations of this "sovereign" decision which led the country to this crisis. Dissidents are also accused of being "sick for power" and eager to recover their "lost privileges," as if there has been in the history of Chile a government with greater power, one which has used power with more discretion and which has sought to keep power for a longer period of time than this government; or, regarding privileges, as if there were greater privileges in the past than those enjoyed today by a minority, reactionary, greedy group which provides the political and social support for the present regime.

The economic model, the "new institutional system" and the labor plan which have been presented to us as the cornerstones of the Chileans' "sovereign" decision are nothing but an attempt to impose a minority ideological plan which has little or nothing to do with the country's democratic ideals and institutional tradition.

The only way the country can recover its sovereignty is by letting the people exercise their sovereignty--that is, by letting the people make their pronouncements. To this end, the citizens' rights must be restored, the first being the reorganization of electoral registration.

Therefore, as long as this basic process is not underway, it will be legitimate to distrust every proposal of "democratization" made to the country because it is reasonable to believe that without electoral registration, the government's objective is to continue to overlook the people's sovereignty and to replace it with force in a rather disguised manner.

There can be no technical obstacle to beginning this immediately. No legal or moral reason could make "plebiscites" or "consultations" valid and serious without a list of registered voters. There can be no decisive political explanation to justify "an institutional system" with a popular referendum if the elections are not surrounded by the requirements of seriousness which have become traditional in the country.

Therefore, there can be no possibility of building a legitimate--and, consequently, stable and durable--political order if the citizens' participation is not seriously and morally guaranteed by electoral mechanisms. And, among them, the first task is to set up electoral registration procedures. This is how the government will return to the people their right to exercise their sovereignty.

ARMY CLASHES WITH GUERRILLAS NEAR YACOPI

PA160346 Paris AFP in Spanish 2344 GMT 15 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 15 Feb (AFP)--A guerrilla was killed and several others were wounded today in a clash with army patrols some 160 km northeast of Bogota, it was revealed here. The clash took place near Yacopi, where a commando unit of the pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia has been operating for several years. The troops were searching for rebels who assumed responsibility for a recent ambush of a military convoy in which two vehicles were attacked with dynamite and six soldiers were killed.

GOVERNMENT MINISTER REACTS TO DEATH SQUAD COMMUNIQUE

PA151654 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0608 GMT 15 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 14 Feb (EFE)--Government Minister German Zea Hernandez placed himself on a war footing today. Following a communique by the so-called "Death Squad" announcing its appearance in the country, he said that he will not tolerate subversion.

The clandestine ultrarightist "Death Squad" organization claims it will put an end to kidnapings, the guerrillas of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the National Liberation Army (ELN) and other seditious groups. The squad notes that its determination stems from the fact that "events show that the present state security corps is inoperative and incapable of confronting the various forms of crime plaguing us."

Zea said that any clandestine movement emerging outside the law will be implacably persecuted by the government "because no subversive movement, whether it comes from a good or bad source, can be tolerated." Zea said that further definitions and details will have to be available to confront the "Death Squad" because thus far the only thing known is the communique published by the press. Regarding the "reappearance" of the M-19 terrorist group, the minister said that secret police authorities will continue struggling, and that the investigation will culminate, if possible, with the whole skein unraveled.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES RAID EL SOCIALISTA NEWSPAPER OFFICES

PA151420 Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 14 Feb 79 p 19-A PA

[Text] Military authorities last night raided EL SOCIALISTA newspaper offices located at No 67-09 9th Street and arrested four persons. The authorities did not confirm or deny the incident, which was reported by the Workers Socialist Party [Partido Socialista de los Trabajadores--PST] in a communique. According to the communique, the raid was carried out after 1900. The text of the communique issued by the PST Information Office is as follows: The PST charges that between 1915 and 1930 yesterday, 13 February, army units raided a building located at No 67-09 9th Street, where the offices of the newspaper EL SOCIALISTA and a PST union operate. EL SOCIALISTA holds Government Ministry license No 03056. The army units searched and seized records and money there and arrested four party members. Three of them are Rodolfo Galindo, Carlos Alberto Trujillo and Alvaro Nino.

EPL MEMBERS ASSAULT LA PATRIA NEWSPAPER OFFICES

PA152131 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Four heavily armed individuals took over the office of the newspaper LA PATRIA in Pereira this morning and, after subduing four employees, stole 7,000 pesos in cash and other [word indistinct].

The unidentified persons, members of the self-styled Popular Liberation Army [EPL], held the employees of the newspaper at gunpoint for several minutes while they gathered up papers, seals, recorders and cash.

SANTOFIMIO ACQUITTED: PLANS POLITICAL FUTURE

PA152340 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Feb 79 PA

[Excerpts] Former Minister Alberto Santofimio Botero said here today that the best tribute the Liberal Party could pay him would be to include him in the new party leadership to be chosen in the convention on 9 March. In a statement to Radio Cadena Nacional, Santofimio Botero said that he was highly gratified by the ruling issued by the Higher Court of Bogota absolving him of the crimes of fraud and forgery of documents. He maintained that the court acted with rectitude, saying that it had been indifferent to and not influenced by pressure from his adversaries. Former Minister Alberto Santofimio Botero also confirmed that he aspires to be president of the new leadership of the Liberal Party. He said that this is his unwavering goal, for which he will now work harder than ever.

ALVARIST CONSERVATIVES CHOOSE NEW LEADERS

PA152237 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Alvarist Conservatives [supporters of Alvaro Gomez Hurtado] today appointed a new national leadership and co-opted five new members. In a meeting, which is continuing, with former presidential candidate Alvaro Gomez Hurtado in attendance, a new president of the political organization will be chosen to replace Raimundo Emiliani Roman, who has been appointed Colombian ambassador to the Vatican.

The new leadership consists of the following persons. Lucio Pavon Nunez, Jaime Pava Navarro, Dario Marin (Banena), Guillermo Velez Uribe, Roberto Gerlein, Maria Elena de Santamaria, Hernando (Poredo), Hugo Palacio and Hector Martin.

By the co-optative system, the following were incorporated into the Conservative Party Directorate: former Ministers Miguel Escobar Mendez and Cornelio Reyes, and party leaders Celio Andrade, [name indistinct] Rivas and Jorge Uribe.

U.S. PLANE CARRYING ARMS DETAINED IN SANTA MARTA

PA091940 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--A U.S.-registered plane loaded with arms was detained by army troops upon landing today at dawn at the airport in Santa Marta.

The civil aeronautics office reported that the aircraft, a Beechcraft plane, landed at Simon Bolivar Airport in the capital of Magdalena Department at a time when the airport was not operating and the landing lights were out.

The pilot, Peter Henry (Filbrisa), was arrested and placed under the jurisdiction of the 2nd Brigade. The plane and weapons came from Miami. The army troops found the arms cargo inside the plane. Thus far, neither the number nor the caliber of the arms have been specified.

The authorities are conducting the necessary investigation to determine the arsenal's destination.

VELASCO IBARRA RETURNS FROM 7-YEAR EXILE

PA160053 Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Feb 79 PA

[Excerpts] Five-time Ecuadorean President Dr Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra was accorded an affectionate welcome by the people upon returning after 7 years of exile in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Velasco and a group of his relatives brought a coffin containing the body of Dona Corina del Parral de Velasco, who died tragically in Buenos Aires last week.

The political leader was welcomed at Mariscal Sucre Airport in Quito by the ministers of government and foreign affairs, relatives, prominent political leaders and hundreds of followers.

Dr Velasco Ibarra, who virtually ruled Ecuador's political life the past 40 years, has announced his complete retirement. However, observers feel that his return will carry some weight in the current political situation. Those who have the greatest expectations are no doubt rightist presidential candidate Sixto Duran Ballen and his running mate, Velasquist Dr Jose Icaza.

1978 PARTICIPATION IN ANDEAN INTEGRATION REVIEWED

PA152337 Paris AFP in Spanish 1640 GMT 15 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 15 Feb (AFP)--Ecuador's participation in the Andean integration process during 1978 was positive. It permitted the execution of several industrial projects for the country's socioeconomic development and encouraged the expansion and diversification of exports, it was announced today in official circles. This industrial breakthrough was brought about by the inflow of foreign capital which in 1978 amounted to $58 million (1.45 billion sucres), a 36-percent increase as compared to 1977.

According to the Industries, Commerce and Integration Ministry, 68 percent of direct foreign investments was channeled to the manufacturing industry sector.

The report indicates that 17 enterprises have begun operating in the areas of metal mechanics, petrochemistry and in producing the list of products reserved exclusively for Ecuador and Bolivia within the framework of the Cartagena agreement. The enterprises founded here represent total investments of $44 million (1.1 billion sucres) and employ over 1,3000 persons.

The industries operating in Ecuador are distributed among several cities.

Ecuador currently exports drill bits, hydraulic presses, wristwatches and tire valves to Andean subregion countries.

Regarding investments, 50.3 percent are made by the United States. Several European countries made 26 percent of the investments in Ecuador, and Asian and Middle East countries made another 15 percent. Finally, Latin America accounted for 8.4 percent of the country's total investments.

AMAZON COOPERATION TREATY RATIFIED

PA141622 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0214 GMT 14 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 14 Feb (EFE)--The Ecuadorean military government on Tuesday ratified the Amazon cooperation treaty signed on 3 July 1978. The decree states that implementation of the treaty will make it possible to achieve harmonious development of the Amazon region and a complete incorporation of territories in that region into Ecuador's economy. [as received] Other signatories of the Amazon treaty are Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Guyana, Peru, Surinam and Venezuela.

ARGENTINA OFFERS CONCESSIONS ON YACYRETA PLANS

PY141719 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 14 Feb 79 p 13 PY

[Excerpts] The Argentine Government will accept a modification in the design of the future Yacyreta dam to avoid the flooding of a more extensive area of Paraguayan territory, according to Jorge Pegoraro, general director of the Yacyreta binational enterprise, who arrived yesterday in Asuncion to attend the special Yacyreta meeting which will be held today to study the 1979 budget. Arturo Ossorio Arana, who is in charge of these negotiations along with Paraguayan Carlos A. Saldivar, is expected today in Asuncion.

Upon his arrival, Pegoraro noted: "I believe that changes on the designs of the future dam are presently under study. They are making some adjustment to decrease as much as possible the flooding of land on the Paraguayan side."

He added: "I believe this is possible and that it will not affect the work schedule, which up to now is being satisfactorily fulfilled."

KOREANS TO MAKE FEASIBILITY STUDY ON RAILROAD MODERNIZATION

PY091923 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 9 Feb 79 p 6 PY

[Excerpts] The decision by the National Economic Coordination Council to let the Korean construction company Hyunday conduct feasibility studies for the modernization and electrification of our railroad line will not conflict with similar studies currently being made by technicians of the [British] General Electric Company, according to Ricardo Garay, president of the Carlos Antonio Lopez Railroad Company [FCCAL].

The FCCAL president also explained that the addition of the Korean company to the list of those interested in implementing the government's plan to modernize and electrify our railroad line will create "competition" for the British in so far as the price, the completion deadline, technology and the grace period are concerned. This is to our advantage because the country will have an option to select the bid most suited to its interests.

RELIGIOUS SECT MEMBERS EXPELLED DUE TO IMPROPER DOCUMENTATION

PY122318 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 11 Feb 79 p 9 PY

[Excerpt] According to police sources, 21 members of the religious sect "God's People" [Pueblo de Dios] were expelled from the national territory because it was confirmed that their documents were not in order.

The central site of the sect is located in the colony Repatriacion where the appropriate officials had to go. They confirmed that several members of the sect were living in the country illegally.

The sources added that of the 21 persons expelled from the country, 20 are of Argentine nationality and 1 is Brazilian. They also reported that investigations into the registration of foreigners will continue, and it is very possible that another group of persons will be expelled from the country within the next few days.

ASSEMBLY ASKS FOR REOPENING OF SUPPRESSED MAGAZINES

PA142010 Paris AFP in Spanish 1735 GMT 14 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 14 Feb (AFP)--The Peruvian Constitutent Assembly approved a motion on press freedom last night, asking the goverrment to reopen eight closed Lima magazines.

The motion was sponsored by the Popular Christian Party and supported by all sectors of the assembly, namely the Aprist Party of Peru, the Popular, Student, Peasant and Workers Front, the Communist Party and other organizations. The assembly resolved "to protest the government's persistent attitude of violating freedom of the press and information, which constitutes a violation of human rights."

In addition, it decided "to declare that adopted measures run counter to the plan to return the government to civilians and to restore democracy and constitutional government in Peru. For this reason, the closed organs must be ordered reopened."

Charging that they were carrying propaganda in favor of a general strike in early January, the interior minister closed the leftist magazines UNIDAD, MARKA, AMAUTA, and KUNAN, the centrist magazine EQUIS, the pro-APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] ABC and the rightist weekly EL TIEMPO on 7 January. The biweekly CARETAS was suspended on 15 January.

FOREIGN DEBT RECORD IMPROVES IN 1978

PA131400 Paris AFP in Spanish 0226 GMT 13 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 12 Feb (AFP)--The debt contracted abroad by Peru during 1978 was less than half the previous year's debt, amounting to $438.7 million, it was announced here today.

According to a chart published by LA PRENSA, the government's foreign debt during 1977 amounted to $1,008,300,000, and in 1976 $1,380,400,000.

What is more, 45.7 percent of last year's debt ($200.5 million) was acquired at a term of over 10 years. In 1977 the percentage was 44.7, and in the previous year 53.2 percent. Short-term debts from 1 to 5 years represented 35.9 percent ($157.3 million), while last year it was only 22.8 percent, and in 1977 24.1 percent. Medium-term debts, for terms of between 6 and 10 years, were reduced from 22.7 percent in 1976 and 32.5 percent in 1977 to 18.4 percent ($18.4 million) in 1978.

The Central Reserve nk (issuing bank) announced today that it had received a third draft from the Internatio l Monetary Fund [IMF] for 20 million special drawing rights ($25.8 million) as part of a standby credit of $230 million agreed upon last September to effect a balance of payments. Similar drafts will be received quarterly until December 1980. The bank said that the draft was granted "after it had fulfilled all the goals agreed with the IMF regarding the recovery of the Peruvian economy."

BRIEFS

CALLUP OF RESERVISTS--Lima, 9 Feb (TELAM-ANSA)--The Peruvian military government has summoned army reservists for a 2-week training period during the course of this year. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1010 GMT 10 Feb 79 PY]

PEREZ: NO UNEXPECTED OIL PRICE HIKES CONTEMPLATED

PA151956 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1422 GMT 15 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 15 Feb (LATIN)--President Carlos Andres Perez affirmed here today that Venezuela does not advocate unexpected oil price increases with OPEC as a result of the Iranian crisis.

Yesterday, during a tour through the interior of the country, the president said that no OPEC country has raised the price of oil, and that no transnational company has raised its prices to consumers. Perez was responding to Venezuelan experts' criticism that Saudi Arabia has increased the price of its additional oil production in order to compensate for the suspension of Iranian exports, and that transnational companies dealing in Venezuelan oil are benefitting from better prices on the international market.

These are totally false rumors, he affirmed. No OPEC country has raised its prices because most oil is sold through contracts that range from 3 months to 1 year, and no country can make the mistake of violating contract clauses. No transnational company has raised the price of oil to consumers, Perez added, noting that Venezuelan oil in the Caribbean, the Dominican Republic, Brazil, Peru or on the U.S. East coast costs the same as before the Iranian crisis.

The president then explained that Venezuela, the world's fifth leading oil producer and its sixth leading exporter, sells half of its hydrocarbons through 3-month contracts and the other half through 1-month contracts. In addition, there are a few occasional (?on the spot) sales.

On 1 March we must make our first decision in connection with oil prices and 1-month contracts. On 1 April we will have to make a decision in connection with oil sold through 3-month contracts, he added.

We cannot take advantage of the current crisis to unexpectedly increase OPEC prices again. We must let market forces determine the price at which oil should be sold, Perez added.

In mid-December OPEC decided to gradually increase its export prices until a total 14.5-percent price increase is achieved late in 1979.

PRESIDENT-ELECT MEETS WITH MALAYSIAN OFFICIAL

PA151926 Caracas VENPRES Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1210 GMT 15 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 14 Feb (VENPRES)--The prime minister of Malaysia, His Excellency Mr Lim Chong Eu [as received], has held a meeting with President-elect Dr Luis Herrera Campins The meeting took place in the president-elect's Torre central office in the Altamira residential area.

The meeting was arranged on a recommendation from former President Dr Rafael Caldera, who is a personal friend of Lim Chong Eu. It has been noted that the subjects discussed during the meeting are very positive for the country.

It has been reported that the prime minister is taking advantage of his visit to our country to observe commerce and the building industry here. He said that his observations will be of interest for his country's engineers.

ELECTORAL COUNCIL PROCLAIMS MORE CONGRESSMEN

PA091716 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Feb 79 PA

[Text] The Supreme Electoral Council has proclaimed 2 senators and 16 more deputies through the implementation of the quotient system set forth by law, council President Dr Carlos Delgado Chapellin has reported. He said that 183 deputies and 42 senators were directly elected during the 3 December elections.

Dr Delgado Chapellin noted that the deputies now total 199 and the senators total 46, including lifetime Senators Romulo Betancourt and Rafael Caldera. This means that the deputies who were elected total 183.

He said that [words indistinct] presented by the legislative commission is under discussion. It would entail the proclamation of two more senators and four more deputies.

The deputies elected by electoral quotient include Salom Meza Espinoza and David Nieves, in prison at San Carlos garrison.

CTV URGES BOYCOTTS AGAINST NICARAGUA, CHILE

PA151457 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 10 Feb 79 p D-2 PA

[Excerpts] The Venezuelan Workers Confederation [CTV] says in a document to be presented to the labor centrals of various Latin American countries that "the Nicaraguan patriots have no rights left except the right to armed rebellion," and that the CTV will promote a continental boycott against Nicaragua and Chile.

The CTV document says that these measures are in accordance with others approved against the two governments last 26 November at the Regional Inter-American Labor Organization meeting in Lima.

The CTV appeals "to the democratic conscience of the continent" to organize "a strong current of opinion, carry out actions contributing to the overthrow of the Somoza and Pinochet dictatorships and cooperate within a framework of labor solidarity for the establishment of freedom and human rights in these sister countries--in short, the establishment of democratic regimes resulting from the will of the people."

The CTV says that in view of the terror existing in Nicaragua, last year it decreed a permanent boycott against Somoza's dictatorship. "This boycott will be maintained until Nicaragua attains the democratic future it has the right to as an American nation."

"For all these reasons, the CTV believes that there is a need to organize a pressure campaign of continental public opinion in favor of the Nicaraguan people and working classes. It also urged the national labor centrals to pressure their respective governments so that the OAS will consider the report on the violation of human rights in Nicaragua, the conclusions of which condemn the genocide committed against the Nicaraguan people by the Somoza dictatorship.

"In the Chilean case, the situation is different. Within the somber panorama of the Chilean dictatorship there are at least possibilities for the struggle of the workers. The dictatorship has announced for 15 February certain measures related to the internal life of the Chilean labor movement. In our opinion they should be used to loosen the grip of this fascist dictatorship. The public opinion campaign against Pinochet must be emphasized together with a partial boycott until freedom of labor and respect for human rights have been obtained.

LOPEZ-PORTILLO SPEAKS AT LUNCHEON HONORING CARTER

PA141333 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 15 Feb 79 PA

[Text] The president of the republic and his wife, Romana de Lopez-Portillo, held a luncheon in honor of their guests at the Foreign Secretariat. The two chiefs of state spoke during the toast. President Lopez-Portillo's speech was secure, clear-cut and projected security and clarity. [as heard] He looked quiet sure of himself. He was presenting his thoughts in his usual clear manner, calling things by their names.

[Begin Lopez-Portillo recording] United by geography and its scars, immersed in a conflicting bitter and complex history, we are determined to base our proximity on law and, what is most important, the benefits of reciprocal friendship. This implies good will in respectful, fair and dignified treatment. Today, after 2 years it is appropriate to evaluate purposes and confront facts. We now know better what one expects of the other, but I also believe that we know that we have not tested our friendship because we have not decided what we are willing to do with our relations. We may bring them up as problems, we may think of them as conflicts. There is a solution in the first case; our friends would be glad for it. In the second case, there would be a clash and our enemies would rejoice. [end recording]

Later on, President Lopez-Portillo discussed the changes that the world is undergoing and described them as extraordinary and difficult because they reflect accommodations among differing forces, interests, resources and positions. He also said that the U.S. is now redefining policies that it has not yet worked out. He said that Mexico recognizes Carter's efforts to revive the moral foundations of U.S. political institutions and that President Carter has tried to replace provisional arrangements with lasting agreements. He then stressed:

[Begin Lopez-Portillo recording] Our peoples want basic understanding and not circumstantial concessions, permanent and not occasional understanding. Disappointments and unexpected abuses are the result of hasty measures that sooner or later fail. This is why we must attain long-term agreements. Injustice cannot prevail without detriment to decency and dignity.

It is difficult, especially between neighbors, to establish cordial and mutually beneficial relations in an atmosphere of suspicion or open hostility. We do not want to understand our history as an anchor of the salt of rancor [rencorosa ancla de sal] just as we do not wish you to see your future as being determined by the risks of being silent about the immigration issue. Neither the anchor nor the silence should influence our treaties. [end recording]

The Mexican president said that a good neighbor policy involves a general atmosphere in which respect prevails over prejudice and intelligence prevails over sectarianism. It also means that relations between Mexico and the United States, regardless of how acute they may have become, are neither exclusive nor limited.[que se hayan vuelto, no son ni exclusivas ni excluyentes].

[Begin Lopez-Portillo recording] As an independent country, Mexico does not recognize any limitations on its trade other than those of its own principles and the needs of its development. Within this perspective [words indistinct] the complex phenomenon or our interrelations which under no circumstances should be confused with dependency, integration or dividion of borders. The two countries complement each other and need each other to the extent that its sovereignty would be annulled, its field of international action reduced or its self-respect lost. This demands a general analysis and not a sacrifice of important things for the sake of urgency, nor the deformation of permanent international needs for local and transitory interests. Because of the awareness of its basic aspects, it compels us to reach necessary conclusions. [end recording]

President Lopez-Portillo also said that today the United States is maneuvering to maintain its power and influence and that based on a new concept [word indistinct] all this movement and maneuvering of political geometry hampers development and makes underdevelopment desperate.

[Begin Lopez-Portillo recording] We have suddenly found ourselves in the most sensitive core of U.S. awareness, a surprising mixture of interest of the [words indistinct] as a permanent and obscure fear felt before you by sectors of our national subconscious. You and I, Mr President, must face the problem, rationalize realities and [word indistinct] by our nations and keep indifference, ambition, fear or vested maneuvering of mirages from clouding a relationship founded on friendship or cancelling the possibilities for understanding. Let us seek lasting values, good faith and fair play. Let us do nothing that will make us lose the respect of our children. [end recording]

After mentioning factors such as multilateral relationships, economic systems, trade, prices and demography, he presented topics of varying importance, but he said that he would not deviate from fundamental principles in mutual treatment and especially the fundamental principle of treating the other as he would like to be treated.

[Begin Lopez-Portillo recording] With this good will, I want through this relationship to assume my transitory responsibility before the permanent destiny of my people who, as you did, I in turn promised to serve. I do not have the right to commit my people. [end recording]

PAPERS AGREE ON COUNTRY'S STRONG NEGOTIATING POSITION

PA160410 Paris AFP in Spanish 1619 GMT 15 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Feb (AFP)--The press unanimously stressed today that Mexico is in a strong position vis-a-vis the United States by virtue of its huge oil reserves. Also, and contrary to tradition, when covering the first day of President Jimmy Carter's official visit the eight newspapers headlined on their front pages the speech by President Jose Lopez-Portillo instead of that of his guest.

"Deceit and abuse among neighbors have just been reversed," said the independent EXCELSIOR in an eight-column headline, recalling the speech delivered by Lopez-Portillo at the end of a dinner honoring the U.S. statesman at the close of the first day of Carter's official visit to Mexico.

"Deceit and abuse among neighbors are venomous fruit," wrote the rightist NOVEDADES, which also stressed Lopez-Portillo's statement that "willingness for friendship is essential."

"Our independence, without limitations," said EL SOL DE MEXICO in an eight-column headline. In a byline, like the other papers, it cited Carter's speech, stressing only the part where he said that Mexico's voice "is heard."

The Mexican president's speech was described as "firm" by the newspaper, whereas President Carter's caused surprise because of his insistence on recalling anecdotes about his previous private trips to this country, as is surmised from what was published this morning.

For its part, the center-leftist EL DIA insisted on the "interrelationship" between the United States and Mexico but with the independence of each of the parties.

In an editorial, the progressive UNO MAS UNO described Lopez-Portillo as "more specific and precise" while reporting Carter as "evasive" because, in its opinion, "the United States has not yet defined the guidelines of an energy strategy."

LA PRENSA noted that "Carter is under more pressure and Mexico is in a position of strength," and Lopez-Portillo's "firmness" results from that.

The official newspaper EL NACIONAL devoted equal space to the two presidents in its columns but, like the other papers, used the president's words for its headline: "Let us seek a lasting good faith and an honest game, J.L.P. notes." This front page headline was spread over eight columns. Although the newspapers stressed that Mexico was in a good bargaining position with its northern neighbor, they recalled that "the negotiations will be difficult."

AFTERNOON PAPERS REPORT ON CARTER-LOPEZ-PORTILLO TALKS

PA160411 Paris AFP in Spanish 0143 GMT 16 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Feb (AFP)--The local afternoon newspapers emphasized that the U.S. President [words indistinct] was not able to change the Mexican position during talks with his Mexican friend, Jose Lopez-Portillo, today.

The afternoon papers, the first to report on the talks, also affirmed that Carter was not successful in his negotiations, although he used pressure to try to break down the Mexican position.

The centrist EL UNIVERSAL GRAFICO affirmed that "Carter lost a round, Jose Lopez-Portillo did not yield," adding that "in the struggle" for energy, the United States is changing its position of "intransigence."

The centrist DIARIO DE MEXICO warned in an eight-column headline: "Carter exerting pressure, trying to impose [words indistinct]." In an article, the newspaper charged that the U.S. President wanted to impose a $3-million loan to create jobs in the border states.

The center-leftist ULTIMAS NOTICIAS of the Excelsior [printing house] noted in a small headline on the front page that "Lopez-Portillo and Carter said that they have a personal interest in speeding up the agreements."

The centrist [name indistinct] noted in an article under an eight-column headline that "Lopez-Portillo spoke to Carter frankly" and that the arguments used by the Mexican president "were so solid that they were irrefutable."

The center-right EL SOL DE MEXICO carried the headline: "Carter, very serious in his talks with Lopez-Portillo today." In its report on the meeting, it stated: "There is the impression that the White House delegation was not [words indistinct] to Mexico in the objectives it had set [words indistinct]." In another (?paragraph) the report said: "The U.S. President did not look assured and even gave the impression of being under physical stress."

LOCAL, U.S. SOURCES SEE 'POOR SHOWING' BY CARTER

PA152310 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2051 GMT 15 Feb 79 PA

[By Jose Carreno]

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Feb (EFE)--Growing discomfort was noticed today in U.S. President Jimmy Carter's retinue while he met with his Mexican counterpart, Jose Lopez-Portillo, in their second round of talks. The discomfort was due both to Carter's poor public showing during Wednesday's speeches and to the harshness with which Mexican officials seem to view the negotiations.

On Wednesday, Lopez-Portillo delivered two strong speeches demanding fair and equitable treatment for his country while Carter got lost in generalities and even mentioned "Montezuma's revenge" (a stomach upset experienced by tourists here) and his jogging during a toast after an official luncheon.

"I do not know if Woody Allen writes his speeches," an embarrassed U.S. newsman commented, noting that the president's wife seemed to be embarrassed when Carter made the unfortunate remark about his stomach trouble in Mexico.

However, according to U.S. sources, the American delegation's discomfort apparently also comes from the courteous but not very warm treatment accorded by the Mexicans. On the one hand, the welcome accorded Carter on Wednesday was not at all what they expected with masses of people out in the streets cheering the two presidents as is more or less a tradition in Mexico. On the other, officials did not avoid, as on other occasions, anti-U.S. expressions.

Thus, even though officially the talks between the chiefs of state were depicted as "cordial and open," the negotiations seem to be more difficult than that.

According to a U.S. source, the Mexicans seem to have a more solid stance than the Americans. The hosts, with their oil, "have the advantage," according to an American newspaper.

However, Mexicans are also aware of their weakness vis-a-vis the United States, as reflected by the fact that 70 percent of Mexico's foreign trade is conducted with that country. While local negotiators know their strong and weak points, the Americans look like fish out of water. For instance, it has been stated that Carter's presidential adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, answered "I do not know much about that" to a question about Mexican oil on the eve of his arrival here.

Under such circumstances, no one expects the presidents to sign important agreements at the end of the visit. Nor is an official communique expected. It has been unofficially asserted that Carter and Lopez-Portillo will sign agreements of minor importance, such as on technological cooperation or pollution along the border, but it is not expected that there is any possibility [of signing agreements] on subjects that Mexicans consider really important: gas, oil, trade and illegal aliens.

While local news media are giving the presidential visit wide coverage, there is expectation here for what could be Carter's great speeches: his toast during the dinner that he will give honoring his host today and his speech before the Mexican Congress tomorrow, Friday. It is feared, however, that they will not meet the expectations that they have awakened.

CARTER, LOPEZ-PORTILLO EXPRESS SATISFACTION OVER TALKS

PA161320 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 16 Feb 79 PA

[Excerpts] This morning Presidents James Carter and Jose Lopez-Portillo met for 3 hours. Among other things, they discussed the possibility that the United States might cooperate in the areas of science and technology to aid Mexico's agricultural and stockbreeding development. They also discussed the exploitation of Mexican uranium for peaceful purposes. A report for this newscast by (Angel Trinidad) Ferreira follows:

[Begin Ferreira recording] During a 3-hour meeting in Los Pinos, Presidents Jose Lopez-Portillo and James Carter, (?accompanied by eight) officials from their respective countries, exchanged views on bilateral problems.

According to a U.S. spokesman, at the conclusion of their talks the two presidents expressed their satisfaction over the way in which the bilateral problems had been discussed. A joint communique will be released tomorrow after Presidents Jose Lopez-Portillo and James Carter meet for a private breakfast. [end recording]

POLITICIANS COMMENT ON U.S PRESS REACTION

PA161357 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 16 Feb 79 PA

[Hector Gonzalez Perez report]

[Excerpt] Several members of the Mexican Workers Party (PMT), the Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution (PARM), the Mexican Democratic Party (PDM) and the Popular Socialist Party (PPS) have all agreed in affirming that U.S. press complaints about what has been described as the Mexican authorities' harshness and coldness only constitute a little game being played by President Carter and the U.S. press to exert pressure on Mexico and make further demands.

According to Elordo Castillo of the PMT, Dario Luna [last name indistinct] of the PARM, Juan Aguilera (?Toquia) of the PDM and Jesus Lujan Gutierrez of the PPS, Americans are used to being paid homage. Therefore, they have become sensitive and irritable now that President Jose Lopez-Portillo is speaking clearly.

POLICE PREVENT ANTI-U.S. MARCH AT EMBASSY

PA160342 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0301 GMT 16 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Feb (EFE)--Mexican police today disbanded more than a thousand leftists who were protesting in front of the U.S. Embassy but did not prevent them from burning effigies of Uncle Sam, American flags and pictures of Jimmy Carter. The leftwingers began to assemble to cries of "Carter, get out of the country." They had planned to march on the U.S. Embassy, where Carter was, but antiriot agents surrounded them and did not let them march.

A police chief said, "We will try to avoid a clash, but the demonstrators will not go any farther than where they are." After a tense wait, during which plainclothes detectives arrested several photographers who took their picture, seizing their cameras, the group stepped back about 500 meters, disconcerting the police. When they found out that the demonstration might be violently repressed if they tried to follow the original route, the demonstrators turned back and marched toward the anthropology museum. They chanted the slogans "Today it is oil, tomorrow it will be the country," "Iran, beat the Yankees hard," and "Fascist Carter, go home" as they marched and burned U.S. flags and pictures of President Carter.

Rosario Ibarra de Piedra and Edgar Sanchez, organizers of the event, said that the demonstration's route was altered "since the police threatened to use force to disband them" if the demonstrators insisted on marching.

PEASANT UNION CONDEMNS U.S. ACTION AGAINST MIGRANTS

PA150333 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0231 GMT 15 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Feb, (AFP)--A few hours before President Jimmy Carter's arrival in Mexico, the country's largest peasant group accused the U.S. Government of violating the human rights of migrant workers.

The National Peasant Confederation (CNC), which belongs to the government party, claimed that the United States deported 900,000 illegal immigrants last week. The group "condemns" the violence which it claims U.S. policemen unleash against illegal migrant workers, thereby "seriously violating basic human rights."

Government Senator Oscar Ramirez Mijares, CNC leader, said that the increased repression of workers in these last few days is "another type of pressure against Mexico."

He said this was Washington's way of playing "its last card" to obtain advantages in the talks to be held here starting today on the sale of energy products and other matters. The senator said that under normal conditions, 2,600 persons trying to enter the United States are deported to their country of origin every day. Most of them are Mexicans.

The CNC expressed its "most energetic protest" over the violence unleashed against the "illegal immigrants."

PAPER CALLS FOR DEFINITIVE SOLUTION TO IMMIGRANT PROBLEM

PA121609 Mexico City EL HERALDO in Spanish 6 Feb 79 p 6A PA

[Editorial: "In-Depth Solution for Illegal Immigrants in the United States"]

[Text] U.S. President Carter's visit to our country is imminent, and his trip has again brought to the fore the topic of illegal immigrants in the United States, which is included among the issues that he will discuss with Lopez-Portillo.

Illegal emigration to the neighboring country has been the cause of friction that has somewhat clouded diplomatic relations between Mexico and the United States. Special concern developed in our country after the announcement some months ago that U.S. authorities would raise a barrier to prevent the entry of illegal Mexican immigrants.

Statistics published yesterday indicated that in 1978 at least 1.2 million persons entered the United States illegally. In the El Paso area alone 300,000 were arrested. For every illegal immigrant stopped by immigration authorities, four manage to cross the border.

As we commented at the time, the United States has the right to do whatever it considers appropriate to prevent illegal entry, including the erection of a fence, which of course was not well-received in Mexico. The United States must, however, respect human rights, and unfortunately there have been frequent reports of mistreatment of illegal Mexican immigrants by U.S. authorities.

Unfortunately, Mexico has an unemployment problem, which leads many of our compatriots to look to the other side of the border for an opportunity to satisfy their economic needs.

It seems to us that a simple fence will not be enough to solve the problem. An in-depth solution is needed, and it should involve Mexico as well as the United States. It is to be hoped that Carter's visit will help to improve the situation, which requires a definitive settlement.

COSTA RICA

VICE MINISTER SAYS BORDER ATTACK WAS NICARAGUAN 'SHOW'

PA151435 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 Feb 79 PA

[Excerpts] San Jose, 14 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Vice Public Security Minister Enrique Montealegre Martin said that the mortar shells that fell near the border where Nicaraguan and Costa Rican authorities were meeting today, "was a show [in english] put on by the military authorities of the neighboring country."

Montealegre retorted that the shelling was coming from somewhere in Nicaragua, which meant that it was not coming from guerrillas of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, but from members of the Nicaraguan Army. Consequently, the first meeting, aimed at solving border problems and attended by OAS representatives, ended in conflict. Montealegre today reported the outcome of the meeting to government authorities in San Jose. The vice minister stressed that he was surprised to see that when the shells fell the Nicaraguan authorities were not the least concerned, while the Costa Rican and OAS delegates could not hide their nervousness.

Carazo Proposes Solution

BANANA WORKERS CONTINUE STRIKE ACTION

PA151409 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0101 GMT 15 Feb 79 PA

[Communique read by President Carazo Odio on government position concerning banana strike--live]

[Text] Good evening Costa Ricans. I will now read a communique that we have circulated to the banana strike. The government of the republic believes that the banana strike in the southern zone is causing serious damage to Costa Rica. The government of the republic advises the banana company and the labor union that it will not permit, under any circumstances, the banana plantations of (?El Palmar), Coto, Golfito or elsewhere to wither because their product is of enormous importance to the country's economy.

The banana plantations provide work for thousands of Costa Ricans who would be left unemployed if the existing plantations were lost even if they should replaced by African palms in the future. The foreign currency that the plantations in question produce are vitally significant for Costa Rica. The strike must end. It has been declared illegal by the courts, and in Costa Rica the law regulates government action and the actions of citizens since [words indistinct] nonfulfillment of court decisions.

I believe that the union [words indistinct] are aware of their responsibilities and of the position and decisions of the government. I also believe that the workers should be protected and, as president of the republic, I ask that the following be done within the next 24 hours.

1) That the strike, which has been declared illegal, cease. 2) That negotiations between the parties be reinitiated. 3) That, according to the idea suggested by Labor Minister Estela Quesada, the services of Oscar Bejarano be accepted. He will act as arbiter and friendly negotiator to put an end to the labor conflict [words indistinct], which should be accepted by the parties within a period of 5 days.

The government of the republic will immediately assume the task of irrigating the plantations and the seedbeds that the banana company has in the zone.

I implore each of the parties to notify the labor minister of the name of the persons whom Oscar Bejarano should contact to initiate his talks, and I thank Oscar Bejarano for having agreed to contribute his valuable cooperation to the country. Thank you.

Solution Criticized

PA151633 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Feb 79 PA

[Excerpt] President Rodrigo Carazo asked banana workers last night to suspend their strike. He noted that the country cannot run the risk of losing all its banana plantations even if those lands are later used to grow African palms. Carazo asked the workers to return to their jobs and to agree to the arbitration of Oscar Bejarano. Labor leaders have said that President Carazo is acting imprudently regarding the strike. The president proposed a tripartite mediation commission, whereas Labor Minister Estela Quesada has proposed an abritration court.

Labor leader Isaias Marchena said that if President Carazo feels the workers should kneel before the banana company, he is acting imprudently. He added that Carazo did not interpret the labor minister's position correctly, as the minister has offered an arbitration court. Carazo spoke of a tripartite mediation commission and did not say whether the workers will have guarantees if they call off the strike, the labor leader said. Paniagua [workers union leader] said that it is not clear from Carazo's brief speech what will happen given the present status of the strike or whether the workers will have guarantees if they suspend the strike to negotiate.

Mediation Offer Accepted

PA152220 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Feb 79 PA

[Rodolfo Martin report, presumably via telephone]

[Excerpt] This is a last-minute report from the headquarters of the union of workers of Golfito. A communique has been issued regarding the proposals made last night by the president of the republic. The general strike committee finished drafting the document a few minutes ago here in [name indistinct] City. Rodrigo Paniagua has it in his hands and will now read it for you:

[Paniagua] The strike committee has authorized me to relay its statements to the country [words indistinct] president of the republic yesterday. The strike committee informs the country that we are not interested in seeing the banana plantations ruined. They are an important asset of the country. We agree that the negotiations must be resumed. Therefore, we accept mediation by Oscar Bejarano [words indistinct] proposed by the president of the republic in the capacity of friendly mediator. For their part, the workers have named Isaias Marchena Moragas as their representative. The strike was approved in order to force the company to negotiate a fourth collective contract. However, the workers cannot agree to suspend the strike as long as no basic agreement is reached to safeguard the fundamental interests of the workers.

Signed by general strike committee.

[Announcer] This is the news conference being held at this moment.

[Unidentified speaker--presumably Paniagua] We would not set the conditions for lifting the strike. The conditions for lifting the strike would be set by the negotiating commission. In other words, we think that this will be done by Bejarano, Marchena and a representative appointed by the company. They will be the ones to lay the groundwork for lifting the strike.

Prompt Solution Urged

PA160232 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0135 GMT 16 Feb 79 PA

[Appeal to the nation by President Rodrigo Carazo on banana strike, presumably from Presidential Palace--live]

[Text] The illegal strike must end. The courts rule and the government enforces their ruling. The workers must return to work tomorrow. The union refuses to lift the strike, closing the way to negotiation or arbitration. The government wishes to protect the workers. It has therefore asked the banana company to pay its workers the wages offered in the negotiations plus any increase recommended by mediator Oscar Bejarano. Likewise, it asks the company to abstain from ordering any dismissals, filing any penal charges against the workers or taking any reprisal measures against them when the operations return to normal.

At the same time, the government asks the company to pay special attention to wages on the African palm plantations and to the workers' housing issue. I do not want to leave the workers alone, and thus the government is filling the vacuum left by the union. It promises to enforce compliance with increases that may be established by the mediator. I personally wish to ask mediator Bejarano to fix the wages before next Monday. The workers will retain their jobs if they return to work and they will immediately receive their just wages. Neither the workers nor Costa Rica can afford to lose their work or production. The public force will enforce order in the southern sector and will guarantee compliance with the law and with the labor court ruling. Good night.

PASO CANOAS BORDER PROBLEM WITH PANAMA RESOLVED

PA152207 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2150 GMT 15 Feb 79 PA

[Text] The border problem at Paso Canoas has been resolved. Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier today spoke over the telephone with Panamanian President Aristides Royo and Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores, thus putting an end to the problem that affected Paso Canoas.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman reported that everything has returned to normal. The foreign minister met with Paso Canoas residents and Finance Minister Hernan Saenz. He subsequently called the Panamanian president and talked to him and the foreign minister. The problem, which emerged when the Costa Rican Government decided to reduce import taxes on electrical appliances, has thus ended. According to a Foreign Ministry report, everything has returned to normal.

HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN VIOLATIONS OF HONDURAN AIRSPACE REPORTED

PA131708 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1624 GMT 13 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 13 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Jose Esteban Gonzalez Rapaccioli, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Human Rights Commission, reported today that Nicaraguan military aircraft violated Honduran airspace at the eastern border last Friday.

The Nicaraguan, who is currently touring Central America and some countries in North America to denounce violations of human rights in his country, indicated that the Nicaraguan Air Force bombed several Honduran border towns "on Friday from 1000 to 1700." He explained that helicopters and airplanes were pursuing terrified peasants seeking refuge in Honduran territory.

According to Gonzalez Rapaccioli, Honduran troops arrested 18 peasants who entered Honduran territory fleeing from the Nicaraguan Air Force. He tried to find out where they were, but the military said they could not provide that information. He also said his country has hired mercenaries of Asian origin to fight against the Sandinist guerrillas, but asserted that he has not seen troops of other Central American countries fighting on Somoza's side.

Honduran military circles have not commented on the violation of their airspace or the arrest of over 10 Nicaraguan peasants in their territory.

NICARAGUAN HELICOPTER REPORTEDLY STRAFES HONDURAN TERRITORY

PA160345 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1734 GMT 15 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 15 Feb (LATIN)--The Tegucigalpa station Radio America revealed today that a Nicaraguan military helicopter machinegunned Honduran territory today. No casualties were reported. If this charge is confirmed officially, it will be the second Honduran airspace violation by Nicaraguan military aircraft in less than 2 weeks.

According to Ramon Aguilera, Radio America correspondent in Choluteca Department, a helicopter machinegunned a ranch owned by Leonor de Caceres in San Lorenzo, Duyure Municipality, for several minutes at 1400 GMT. Aguilera based his reports on narrations by peasants who said that the helicopter was dark, had no insignia and came from Nicaragua. The report says that after a low-level inspection of the area, the aircraft returned from where it had come. No casualties were reported, apparently because the ranch workers and their families had time to seek refuge..

On 3 February a Navajo observation plane, escorted by two T-33 Nicaraguan Air Force planes, flew over the Jumastran Valley and made low-level passes over the San Pedro Ranch. That incident occurred in the eastern El Paraiso Department, bordering Nicaragua. The aircraft bore no insignia but were painted with dark colors such as those used on combat planes. On that occasion, the Nicaraguan military aircraft entered 40 km into Honduran territory, creating panic among residents of those districts.

Everything seems the indicate that the Nicaraguan aircraft raids are to reconnoiter alleged guerrilla camps of the self-styled Sandinist National Liberation Front, which seeks to overthrow President Anastasio Somoza by force of arms. However, the Honduran military regime has made no protest and is maintaining strict silence on the matter in spite of the broad publicity given it in the country.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT DENIES VIOLATING HONDURAN AIRSPACE

PA160421 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2305 GMT 15 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 15 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--A Nicaraguan Government spokesman said that the charges made in Honduras regarding an alleged violation of that country's airspace by Nicaraguan Air Force planes are part of the campaign being waged to discredit President Somoza. The charges were published by Tegucigalpa's EL TIEMPO, which also reported statements to this effect made by Jose Esteban Gonzalez, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Permanent Committee for the Defense of Human Rights, who visited Honduras recently.

So far, no official Honduran agency has protested the alleged airspace violations.

Rafael Oliverio Cano, President Anastasio Somoza's press and information secretary, said that these charges were false, unfounded and ill-intentioned. EL TIEMPO is not aware that an ad hoc OAS commission is stationed on the southern border and is alert to any activity along the Costa Rican border. This commission has been able to ascertain that the Nicaraguan Army is being harassed from Costa Rican territory, Cano said.

Regarding the northern border, the Nicaraguan official reasserted that "the charges appearing in EL TIEMPO are false. Nicaragua is not in the habit of raiding its neighbors' territory."

Neither civilian nor military authorities in Honduras have issued any statement regarding the violation of their country by the Nicaraguan Air Force because no violation has occurred. Everything, the press secretary emphasized, is part of an international campaign waged by persons interested in discrediting President Somoza's administration.

GOVERNMENT DEPLORES ARMED INCIDENT ON COSTA RICAN BORDER

PA152255 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1544 GMT 15 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 15 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government today "deeply" deplored yesterday's armed incident on the Costa Rican border that ended a meeting of authorities from the two countries. The Nicaraguan Government held the San Jose administration exclusively responsible for it. On a request from civilian OAS observers, Nicaraguan and Costa Rican military, customs and immigration officials met "to exchange ideas aimed at bringing peace to the border area." The meeting was in preparation for a meeting of foreign ministers from the nations but had to be postponed "indefinitely" because an attack with mortars and arms of various calibers was directed at Nicaraguan positions.

According to the official Managua government version, one of the grenades fell approximately 100 meters from where the meeting was taking place, "thus endangering the lives of the OAS observers, their assistants and all authorities present there." An official announcement stated: "The government of the republic deeply deplores this incident, for which the Costa Rican Government alone is responsible, since it does not control irregular elements [irregulares] who move freely in its territory." The army's Public Relations Office announced that there were no casualties among its ranks during the strong attack carried out by Sandinist forces operating "in a free land area [as received] in the Costa Rican region of Guanacaste."

In San Jose, meanwhile, Costa Rican Government spokesmen stated that the grenade that fell near the meeting was "a show" set up by Nicaraguan authorities.

SOVIET AID TO REFUGEES SEEN AS 'INTERVENTION'

PA160309 Managua NOVEDADES in Spanish 11 Feb 79 p 2 PA

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 11 Feb--The Soviet Red Cross has delivered 3 metric tons of medicine and various implements [implementos] to Costa Rica, supposedly for Nicaraguan refugees located in camps set up on Costa Rican territory. This country's democratic political circles, however, view the donation as further evidence of international communism's intervention in the Nicaraguan conflict. No one here believes that the medicine and "various implements" are intended to help the refugees but to support the mercenary brigades that are constantly harassing the Nicaraguan National Guard from Costa Rican territory and have sustained numerous casualties in their efforts to cross the border.

COMMENTARY ENDORSES QUINTANA'S VIEWS ON U.S. MEASURES

PA151443 Managua Estacion X in Spanish 0030 GMT 15 Feb 79 PA

[Unattributed commentary: "Nicaragua, Bulwark of Freedom"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Julio C. Quintana has just released an official statement on the State Department pronouncement on Nicaragua, dated 8 February, regarding the suspension of U.S. economic and military aid to our country. The brief and subtle statement is sufficiently clear-cut, sensible and in line with the dingity of our constitutional government and the best tradition of our homeland.

The foreign minister is not only correct, but the precision of his view seems to allude to a certain lack of political realism in interstate relations on the part of the Carter administration since his team, in contrast to those of his predecessors, seems to forget that no government instrument is better than trying to be a good ally of one's allies and a good friend of one's friends.

This is what the pathetic criticism means to us. The Nicaraguan Government sincerely regrets that the United States has decided to adopt measures that might affect the economic, political and social development of the most underprivileged segments of the Nicaraguan population. However, it respects free determination as the sovereign right of that friendly government.

Nevertheless, to match reason with justice and to honor the truth, we suggest, along with Foreign Minister Quintana, that in order to put honesty in diplomatic terms, President Carter did not say all he wished because, as the president of the republic, Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle, has said, the Carter administration is misinformed about the situation in Nicaragua. His immediate aides merely accept hear say and the testimony of adversaries, interest groups and sworn enemies of our government. Therefore, within the passionate controversy surrounding the Nicaraguan Government, the State Department has heeded the most vividly subjective anti-Somoza views by letting itself by impressed by the slander of the Nicaraguan opposition groups and the ferocious invective that the spokesmen of the Sandino-communist front--created, trained and financed by Moscow through the Havana regime--spread internationally against evolving Nicaraguan democracy.

However, the State Department people seem to be little interested in learning that, even though the past 16 months of our political and social life have been hard and difficult, months that have passed with serious revolutionary attempts, shakeups and insurrectional ambushes that have tested our democratic system, Nicaragua not only enjoys undisputed stability in all areas, but also represents an indestructible bulwark of freedom in the face of communist efforts in Central America and the Caribbean. So far, Nicaraguans have come out ahead of the conflict between insurrectional violence and the effectiveness of the forces of order, the Sandino-communist demagogery and the rule of the law, the sowing of anarchy and the neutralization of internal and external attacks on state security. In the face of these brutal attacks on our country's institutions that directly affect the progress and welfare of all Nicaraguans and indirectly affect democratic institutions in America, Mr Carter's administration, instead of strengthening the ally and certain friend who carefully guards the flanks of the democratic world, with a good-natured tone merely issues an appeal to the governments conspiring against our peace so that they will avoid contribution to a continuation or intensification of violence. Between the lines and beyond the paternalistic good-natured tone, this language is still quite positive and at the same time very direct, as the advice and the final appeal to Nicaraguans are direct and positive.

Hence, we gladly join the Nicaraguan foreign minister as he reproduced the U.S. State Department's pertinent remarks as follows: We urge all Nicaraguans to avoid the temptation of looking for violent solutions to problems that can better be solved through national consensus. In other words, as General Somoza Debayle has said, why use weapons for what the vote does not deny? It [presumably the State Department's message] concludes: We deplor any outbreak of terrorism or violence stemming from any side which, in addition to the suffering and loss of human lives that it would bring, would simply complicate the task of finding a peaceful solution to the Nicaraguan crisis. Again, here are the words of General Somoza Debayle: We condemn terrorism and violence, from whatever side they may come. The solution to our problems lies in, and only in, peaceful methods. It is for civilized beings worthy of a noble, Christian and hard-working people such as the Nicaraguan people to solve problems through peaceful and democratic means, through the free expression of the will of our people at the polls.

FIRST CHE GUEVARA TEACHING UNIT RETURNS FROM ANGOLA

FL152021 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1932 GMT 15 Feb 79 FL

[Text] The first group of 118 youths of the Che Guevara internationalist teaching detachment today arrived in our capital after working with some 30,000 people in the literacy campaign in the fraternal Republic of Angola. Jorge Risquet, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat, was at Jose Marti International Airport to receive the teachers. Luis Orlando Dominguez, member of the PCC Central Committee and first secretary of the Union of Young Communists [UJC], and other leaders from the Education Ministry, the UJC, the Federation of University Students and the Federation of Intermediate-Level Students (FEEM) were also on hand to welcome the teachers.

Upon arriving in our capital today, the members of the first group of the Che Guevara internationalist detachment that is returning to our country expressed their satisfaction for having completed their mission in Angolan territory. The group is composed of 31 teachers who were in Cabinda, the province which won the nationwide emulation carried out by the detachment. Another 76 teachers were in Luanda, and 11 worked in the other Angolan provinces.

In welcoming them at Jose Marti International Airport, Luis Orlando Dominguez congratulated the youths in the name of the Cuban people for their meritorious work. The UJC first secretary stated that they are proud examples for our youth. He stressed that with the fulfillment of their mission in Angola, they have once again raised on high the country's reputation.

Jorge Risquet Comments

FL160051 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Feb 79 FL

[Lino Betancourt national network radio interview with Jorge Risquet, PCC Secretariat member, "moments after the arrival" of the first group of the Che Guevara international teaching detachment at Jose Marti International Airport--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Risquet, what is your opinion of the work done by this detachment in Angola?

[Answer] I believe that they have done excellent work, truly excellent work. These young people have made an extraordinary effort. It was difficult to teach classes in a language that was not their own and which they learned in a very short course. [They taught] under conditions which were very different from our own and in an immense country. Besides, they are not really teachers yet. They are students in the teacher training school.

Nevertheless, despite these great difficulties, the determination of these young people made their work very successful: 30,000 Angolan students were taught. They have left a concrete contribution, the training of Angolan youth. They have left behind them warmth and appreciation in the Angolan people, authorities, students and parents; in the Angolan teachers and in all the communities they worked in for many months. We are very satisfied with the work done by these young people. The work done by the next detachment will be better because of the wealth of experience gained, which will be used to greatly improve the work.

[Question] Thank you very much Comrade Risquet.

COMMITTEE OF SOLIDARITY WITH VIETNAM ISSUES STATEMENT

FL151902 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Feb 79 FL

[Text] The Cuban Committee of Solidarity with Vietnam has issued a statement as a result of China's (?attacks) on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

After outlining the anti-Vietnamese military escalation undertaken by Beijing's treacherous clique, the statement says: The Cuban Committee of Solidarity with Vietnam declares its firm support for the statements contained in the message to the UN Security Council by Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh who said: The Vietnamese people are firmly convinced that the peoples and governments that love peace and justice in the world will do whatever they can to counteract on time the adventurous and bellicose actions of the Chinese authorities and will reinforce their solidarity with the Vietnamese people for the latter's defense. The Cuban Committee of Solidarity with Vietnam firmly condemns the aggressive and adventurous policy of the Chinese leadership and reaffirms its conviction that Vietnam is not alone in facing the provocations by its new enemies.

ARMANDO HART MEETS WITH UNESCO OFFICIAL

FL142109 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2012 GMT 14 Feb 79 FL

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture, has received Dr Rafael Rivas Posada who is visiting Cuba. Rivas Posada is on a special mission as a consultant and representative of UNESCO Director General Amadou M'Bow.

(Dario Moreira), UNESCO's regional director of culture for Latin America and the Caribbean, attended the meeting. Vicentina Antuna, chairman of the national UNESCO commission; Vice Minister of Culture Antonio Nunez Jimenez; and Lupe Veliz, director of international relations of the Culture Ministry, also participated in the talks.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION VISITS GUANAJAY WORK CENTER

FL151349 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1309 GMT 15 Feb 79 FL

[Text] Gyula Szeker, deputy chairman of Hungary's Council of Ministers, has visited Guanajay's automotive assembly plant accompanied by PCC Politburo member Pedro Miret, as well as the other members of the Hungarian delegation that is participating in the eighth meeting of the Cuban-Hungarian committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

During the visit, the two delegations examined the possibilities for the future manufacture of (Icarus) buses of Hungarian technology at that automotive assembly plant through adaptations in its 10 work stations.

The unit is planning to produce 500 buses of the Giron type annually for urban service, some of which are currently being tested in Havana City.